

# Equality

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# Introduction

- ▶ **Liberty and Equality two valuable terms for people**
- ▶ **The French Declaration demanded liberty with equality and fraternity**
- ▶ **“Men are born free and equal in respect of their rights”**
- ▶ **The Preamble of the Indian Constitution based on equality, liberty and justice**

## Meaning of Equality

- ▶ **Equality does not mean absolute equality**
- ▶ **It means absence of all unnatural and unjust inequalities**

# Definitions of Equality

▶ **D.D. Raphall—**

**“The Right to Equality proper is a right of equal satisfaction of basic human needs, including the need to develop and use capacities which are specifically human”**

## Prof. Laski

**“Equality means that no man shall be so placed in society that he can over-reach his neighbour to the extent which constitutes a denial of latter’s citizenship”**

# Prof. Barker

- ▶ **“Equality means equal rights for all the people and the abolition of all special rights and privileges”**

# Features of Equality

- ▶ **It does not stand for absolute equality.**
- ▶ **It stands for absence of all unnatural man-made inequalities**
- ▶ **Equality postulates the grant and guarantee of equal rights and freedoms to all the people.**
- ▶ **It implies the system of equal and adequate opportunities for all the people in society.**
- ▶ **It means equal satisfaction of basic needs of all the persons before the special needs.**

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- ▶ **Equality means minimize gap between the rich and poor. So equitable and fair distribution of wealth and resources.**
- ▶ **It also accept positive discrimination for helping the weaker sections of society.**
- ▶ **In India provisions for positive protection to person SCs , STs, OBC, Women and disabled persons, Children.**

# Basic Features

- ▶ **Absence of special privileges in society.**
- ▶ **Presence of adequate and equal opportunities for development for all.**
- ▶ **Equal satisfaction of basic needs of all.**

# Types of Equality

- ▶ **Natural Equality**
- ▶ **Social Equality**
- ▶ **Civil Equality**
- ▶ **Political Equality**
- ▶ **Economic Equality**
- ▶ **Legal Equality**

# Natural Equality

- ▶ **All human beings are equal in terms of physical features, psychological traits, mental abilities**
- ▶ **All are to be considered worthy of enjoying all human rights and freedoms.**

# Social Equality

- ▶ **Equal rights and opportunities for development for all peoples without any discrimination.**
- ▶ **Prohibition of discrimination against any one on the basis of caste, creed, colour, religion, sex..**
- ▶ **Free access to public places for all the people**
- ▶ **Equality of opportunity for all people**

# Civil Equality

- ▶ **It grant for equal rights and freedoms to all the people and social groups.**
- ▶ **All the people are to be treated equal before Law.**

# Political Liberty

- ▶ **Equal opportunities for participation of all in the political process.**
- ▶ **Equal political rights for all the citizens with some uniform qualifications for everyone.**

# Economic equality

- ▶ **Fair and adequate opportunities to all for work and for earning of their livelihoods.**
- ▶ **Minimize the gap between poor and rich**
- ▶ **Equitable distribution of wealth and resources in the society.**

# Legal Equality

- ▶ **It stands for equality before law, equal legal protection of their rights and freedom**
- ▶ **There should rule of law and laws must be equally binding for all**